

Norwich Bulletin
and Courier
124 YEARS OLD
Published at the Postoffice at Norwich, Conn., as second-class matter.
Telephone Calls:
Bulletin Business Office, 483.
Bulletin Editorial Room, 25-2.
Telephone Office, 25-2.
Norwich, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1920.

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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING OCT. 8th, 1920
10,950

NATIONALISM BEFORE INTERNATIONALISM.

In the present campaign the people of this country are going to give consideration to what for the last few years has been the policy of the Wilson administration have brought forth, they know what tremendous waste there has been, they understand what futile efforts have been made to keep the peace and what a strong tendency there is to internationalism rather than nationalism.

It cannot fail to be appreciated that the continuance of the democratic administration will mean a continuance of these policies. Having had experience with them there cannot be overlooked the necessity of bringing about a complete change by the election of a republican president and a republican congress for the correction of the conditions, and when it comes to a league of nations nothing appeals more strongly to the people than the fact that if we are going to attempt a plan for avoiding war in the future we ought to avoid the dangers which have been pointed out in connection with the republican league. The republican party, not put our head in the noose from which we have steered clear for many years and place ourselves as a fighting force on land and sea at the beck and call of European nations whose wars are the rule rather than the exception.

The issue as it is shaped now is whether we shall go into the so-called Wilson league, the league which he insisted that the democratic senators should stand by. Governor Cox declares that he is for going in. Senator Harding does not favor that particular league. He declares that he never submitted that Wilson league to the senate with article ten in it and that he is opposed to the obligations under the provisions of the league that would be dangerous to this country.

Senator Harding doesn't believe in going in with one eye shut. We have discovered many reasons why we should not undertake the obligations that would be imposed and the time to avoid them is before rather than after getting in.

NEW YORK TO RUN TROLLEYS.

Many are the people in different cities who have seen the trolley service curtailed because of the inability of the companies to get sufficient income to make ends meet. In others there has been an entire loss of service. Trolley companies of various kinds have been the victims of the various kinds of the trolley companies. The trolley companies have been the victims of the various kinds of the trolley companies. The trolley companies have been the victims of the various kinds of the trolley companies.

For that reason, it is not surprising that much interest manifested in the experiment which is to be made by the city of New York in carrying out the agreement which has been entered into between the receivers of the State trolley companies and the city whereby the city will operate the lines and charge only a five cent fare.

Because it was impossible to get a better rate the trolley companies have gone to business. The buses that attempted to fill in proved a failure and there seems little doubt but what the people would rejoice at the chance to get back their car service at such an increase in the rate as would make them pay.

Instead of that it bids fair to be a case of paying a cent fare and then making up the difference by taxation. The city in taking over the lines will lay out \$200,000 on new equipment and will attempt to demonstrate that a five cent fare is enough to pay for the service and meet the expenditures that the city will be called upon for. That the city can run the cars for a nickel or for anything is perfectly evident as long as there is a cent fare. The city will get more money by requiring, which fact alone is one of the reasons for so much opposition to municipal control of trolley utilities, but in view of the fact that the companies stopped operations because they were going deeper into debt, it will be interesting to note whether the city will admit the necessity for higher rates if this is really disclosed, or whether it will be a case of putting it over on the shoulders of the taxpayers some of whom ride and some don't.

EXERCISE DUE CAUTION.

With the idea of preventing accidents which it is realized are liable to happen but can be prevented by the exercise of proper care, an appeal is being made in certain cities to the drivers of automobiles and wagons by the trolley companies to end the careless habit of cutting in ahead of the cars at this season of the year when so many are out on the streets. It is more difficult to check the ears as quickly as on a good road and thereby increases the chances for accidents.

In the use of the highways there should be a disposition not only to look out for self but to contribute to the safety of others. While it may not be expected that autos or wagons should not use the car tracks quite as much as other parts of a street, it is to be appreciated that there is reason back of the request which calls for the sudden turning into the course of an oncoming trolley which cannot dodge to one side but must depend upon its brakes to keep it from striking what may be in the way. Leave a source of great annoyance to the motorman whether there is any traffic to guard against or not. In the interest of safety there is every reason why those who must cross tracks

either in getting to the other side or in going ahead of other vehicles should do so with proper caution, having in mind the protection of his own outfit as well as any car and its passengers. But quite as important is it that those who cross tracks at intersecting streets should take the trouble to have the machine under such control that all the responsibility for avoiding collisions will not fall on the motorman.

There is a part which everyone can play in bringing about a greater degree of safety. The advice so conspicuously displayed at railroad crossings can well be kept in mind at many other points. It requires mighty little effort but it would be the means of preventing what are not recognized as many avoidable accidents.

SENTIMENT IS REPUBLICAN.

Straw votes do not take the place of an election. They nevertheless indicate what the sentiment of the people is on important questions even though only the enthusiastic participate for there is no monopoly on enthusiasm.

In connection with the straw vote which is being taken by a drug concern in its stores throughout the country, it is to be noted that up to last Friday night the count showed that over 600,000 people in the 48 states had displayed their interest and indicated their choice for president.

Harding is disclosed by the figures to be the leader by a substantial majority with a total vote of over 27,000 votes to over 24,000 for Cox which indicates that the lead which he had in previous weeks was still being maintained. Women as well as men are participating in all but three southern states with the ratio running about three to one, but whether the votes of the women or the men are considered there is displayed a much stronger demand for Harding than for Cox with the women manifesting that inclination a bit more strongly than the men.

As might be expected, the south is safely democratic although Tennessee shows a large vote for Harding. Likewise Kentucky, Oklahoma and Missouri appear to be democratic states though in Missouri the voting is decidedly close, while Maryland for the time being appears to be on the republican side by a small margin. Otherwise even states in which republicans have been kept out are showing the effects of the strong running republican tide.

The country is voting for a change. It has had experience enough of the kind which it knows will be continued of a democratic election, and the electoral college vote of 553 for Harding to 178 for Cox indicates that by the state vote Harding has a substantial lead. It is a lead which not only needs to be maintained but which must not be lost of the importance that is attached to seeing that the senate and house are also safely republican.

BASEBALL CONTROL.

Perhaps it was natural, following the disclosures which have been made in connection with the throwing of the world's series of last year, that there should be those who urged the adoption of legislation dealing with such conditions. Unless we are mistaken there is sufficient law for dealing with the cases as the prosecutions in Chicago show before the matter is completed, so that the idea of passing more laws for the purpose of controlling baseball is not a matter more efficient. Betting and gambling are carried on today in violation of law and to adopt legislation dealing with such matters would undoubtedly result quite as ineffective in the way of enforcement as the prohibition amendment.

Organized baseball must be placed upon a basis where the managers to keep the game clean and on the level. Let it be understood that no team will harbor a player who is involved in any plans to throw a game or a series, and there will be a marked improvement in the game, and what is expected of the players must likewise be made to include the managers. Much depends upon their actions. If players, or some of them, are to be kept out of the game, the heads that the game can be made crooked without anybody being the wiser it ought to be dispelled by recent disclosures.

Organized baseball must travel the straight and narrow path for some time to come if it is expected that public confidence will be restored. And in that connection it is being felt that the suggestion which has been made that control of professional ball be placed in the hands of capable but disinterested parties cannot fail to make a strong appeal. With such people holding the reins and keeping the sport up to the expected standard much would be done to restore confidence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It must seem a bit strange along the Polish front to have hostilities ended.

Burbank has produced a lemon as large as a grapefruit and Governor Cox's order is already accepted.

It is a pretty state of affairs when a prohibition enforcement official is indicted for operating a still.

If the good resolutions of fire prevention day were observed every day in the year a great waste would be overcome.

It is useless to try to cheer up the fellow who hasn't any coal but who is relying upon promises and facing high prices.

Those Argentina statesmen who gave up a duel for arbitration show what common sense will do when given a chance.

Conditions are bad enough without trying to pile up another democratic administration on top of what we have been through.

The man on the corner says: The string you have around your finger is to prevent you from forgetting to be made a voter.

District Attorney Gallagher is making interesting revelations regarding food charges in Boston restaurants. Keep it up Gallagher.

MILDRED TOOK THE WHEEL

"Want to take the wheel now?" asked the young man as he turned into the south drive of the Midway.
"Oh," demurred the young woman. "I'm afraid I might break something."
"The idea," contradicted the young man. "You can't break anything when I'm right here telling you what to do. I'll draw up to the curb so you can slide over into my seat while I run around to your side."
"Now remember," he continued after they had exchanged places. "You shift gears 'reverse' and you shift 'first'; second is over that way, and 'third' is back here."
"I remember," declared the young woman. "Only I'm not sure which is the clutch and which is the brake."
"I drive so automatically I can't tell which is which without mental strain—let's see—right—shifts on the accelerator unless you need it on its neighbor, the brake, so the farthest pedal is the clutch. You must never let your foot ride the clutch, unless you have thrown it all the way out, remember."
"That's the craziest thing—the way a clutch is out—when you are really pushing it in," pondered the young woman. "Oh, well, I never can get all this machinery through my head. I've forgotten how you said to start it."
"Like this," demonstrated the young man, setting the gas and spark, pulling out the ignition button, stepping on the starter and turning the choke. "You want to leave the choke on 'cold' if it's a hot day, and on 'hot' if it's cold."
"One of those awful paradoxes!" exclaimed the young woman, with her feet flat on the floor, her hands on the wheel, her eyes on the pushing hood. "The engine won't start! Let's stop the wheel. Why doesn't it start moving?"
"You haven't thrown it in gear," explained the young man with beautiful patience. "You throw your clutch out—always remember to have your clutch out before shifting, or you'll strip the gears. All right, put her over this way into 'first'; now let your foot come back."
"It's moving!"
"Of course it's moving. Just let it go and note where you're going. Don't let it get over to the middle of the street that way. Keep on the right, and you've got enough speed to shift to 'second.' Throw out your clutch. I'll shift."

THE GROWING CHILD

By the U. S. Public Health Service

Scarlet Fever.

Within a week—sometimes within two or three days—after your child has been exposed to scarlet fever, if she is a susceptible person, will be the first sign of some trouble. Vomiting and fever accompany the sore throat, and from 12 to 26 hours later a bright red rash will break out on her body. The rash spreads rapidly over the whole body, with the exception of the face which usually escapes.

By this time you will be pretty sure you have a well developed case of scarlet fever on your hands. And the complications and after-effects of this disease may be so serious that no mother should attempt to handle her child alone. Deafness may result from scarlet fever, and it is not an unknown thing to have a child die suddenly from kidney disease after it was thought to have recovered from an attack of scarlet fever.

If your child has the above symptoms send for a competent physician who will guide you through the pitfalls of this disease. He will tell you that it is contagious from the very beginning until all discharges from the nose, throat, and ears have ceased, usually a period of about five weeks.

Desquamation, or peeling, generally begins about the eighth day, but this takes place in various parts of the body. It is likely to be contagious. The patient, himself, and anything (clothing, toys, hospital, etc.), which have been contaminated by discharges from his nose, throat, and ears, should be kept away from other children.

As a rule, scarlet fever keeps a child out of school about six weeks, but this, of course, depends upon the cessation of all discharges from the nose, throat, and ears, and any child who has been broken down in the course of the disease.

A frequent means of spreading scarlet fever are the milk cans, those children who do not wash their hands, and perhaps complain of nothing but a mild sore throat. But these cases are just as contagious as severe ones, and just as apt to be followed by complications and even troubles. Unfortunately, too, a very severe case may be contracted from a very mild one, and the mother who sends her child to school with a sore throat, runs the risk of exposing other children to suffer great harm and perhaps death. Keep your child at home when he has a sore throat.

Stories That Recall Others

Alike.
Mother was washing her hair, which was fluffy at all times, but when wet decidedly curly. Five year old John watched the process with great concern.

"Mother," he finally remarked, "your hair is a lot like grandma's hair, isn't it? When you wash it, it wrinkles up like everything."

Making It Real.

They were raising a fund and the leader was congratulating a young man who was working and exerting them to greater efforts in the future. He said:
"To raise success in this enterprise, as in any, we must make it real and likable. We must make it something that is worth while and vital and living. When we must do as good as the painter who drew a picture of a cat and it was so lifelike that ten minutes after he hung it on the wall there were cats on it."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Sardinia.
"A traveler of the imagination suggests that travel involves a journey—once forward through space, the other backward through time." Your steamboat ticket from Civitavecchia, the port of Rome, entitles you to an eight-hour voyage to Sardinia, but affords a premium of several thousand years backward to Europe's earliest traceable history.

With this introduction the National Geographic Society issues the following bulletin on Sardinia which has a double interest just now because of the reported native demand for home rule, and because Americans have found traces containing longmen, highly prized as a source of tungsten.

The contact of America adds another stratum to the civilizations that have left a deposit in Sardinia. For the Romans and the Carthaginians mined there; and there are traces that point to the presence of Egyptians and Phoenicians. In addition Vandals, Saracens, Pisans, Genoese, Spaniards, and Austrians held sway there before it fell to the House of Savoy and was attached to modern Italy.

Second only to Sicily among Mediterranean islands, Sardinia has been referred to as the lost island of that sea. Geographers have been said to turn its back on Italy, for its east coast is mountainous. This isolation has a compensation in preserving the homogeneity

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By Using Cuticura
The Soap, for daily use in the toilet, cleanses and purifies, the Outbreaks of sores and boils, itching, roughness, pimples, Cuticura Talcum soothes and cools the skin and overcomes heavy perspiration. Delicate, delightful, distinguished.
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No-To-Bac has helped thousands to break the costly, nerve-shattering tobacco habit. Whenever you have a longing for a smoke or chew, just place a harmless No-To-Bac tablet in your mouth instead. All desire stops. Shortly the habit is completely broken, and you are better off mentally, physically, financially. It's so easy, so simple. Get a box of No-To-Bac and if it doesn't release you from all craving for tobacco in any form, your druggist will refund your money without question. No-To-Bac is made by the owners of Cascara; therefore is thoroughly reliable.

of a people who have a special interest for students of racial history. Sardinians are small of stature. Even their soldiers have an average height a fraction under five feet, four inches. One theory is that they are the purest remaining descendants of the so-called Mediterranean race; another that they descended from certain African pygmy people, a speculation of peculiar interest in the present discussion.

over the reported finding of a race of pygmies in the Belgian Congo by Dr. Leonard J. Vanderberghe, an American missionary. Lady Stanley, who asserted that her husband, Henry M. Stanley, refers to the same little people in his book in Darkest Africa.

Travelers who find their way to Sardinia in increased numbers pronounce the island quaint and charming. Upon approach, the fragrance of wild shrubs and herbs complements the appeal to the eye of a "topographical disaster" that is resting, but not, like the romantic Alps, terrific.

"Not only are the people under normal size, but this diminutiveness extends to animals, according to some anthropologists; a condition exactly the reverse of that in New Zealand, which tends to develop both animals and plants larger than normal."

But the most conspicuous curiosities of Sardinia are its nuraghi, great round towers, relics of the bronze age, which served as fortified dwellings for some Catalonian people. There are 100 or more of these towers, some 60 feet high, usually about 20 feet in diameter at the base made of stone blocks and smeared with clay on the inside. Stairways lead to upper chambers and platforms.

Interesting as are these relics of unknown inhabitants, even more fascinating are the traces of ancient civilizations to be found in the daily life of Sardinians of today. One may find oxen plowing as they did in the days of the Roman empire, implements which were introduced by the successive occupants.

Some Catalonian people (Alegre) with no jarring note in the illusion of old Spain, and dances of the classic Greek period at the mountain fests.

Only in Sardinia and Corsica is the mufion, a sort of sheep, to be found. Wild deer and wild boar are plentiful in the mountain district. Tunny fishing is a major industry.

Verment, but has more than twice the population of that state. The island lies directly south of Corsica, and is separated therefrom by the narrow straits of Bonifacio.

THE STORY OF OUR STATES

By JONATHAN BRACE—Copyrighted 1920

XIII. RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND is not really the name of this state. As can be seen from the state seal, the official name is the "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." It originated from two distinct settlements. The first was made by Roger Williams in 1636. He was the pastor of a church in Salem. As he advocated radical reforms, he was ordered to return to England. He fled to the Narragansett tribe of Indians. From them he obtained a tract of land and called the town which he established Providence. In token of God's mercy which had so far provided for him.

About the same time Mrs. Anne Hutchinson and her followers were expelled from Massachusetts when she purchased for forty fathoms of white wampum, twenty hoes, and ten coats. The name of this island was changed to the Isle of Rhodes, probably after the famous Greek island in the Mediterranean. By the time the state was known as Rhode Island, it had a very liberal charter and this remained in force until 1841, when a new state constitution was adopted by mass conventions, and two years later another new constitution was legally voted. The change in constitutions caused what is known as Dorr's Rebellion.

The entrance of Rhode Island into the Union in 1790 completed the list of the original thirteen states. Though Rhode Island is the smallest of all the states, with only 1,248 square miles, it is very thickly populated and has five presidential electors, which is more than that of a number of states of much larger territory.

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Holidays in October.

The following calendar of bank and public holidays which will be celebrated in October in the states and countries and of the dates enumerated below is furnished by the Guaranty Trust company of New York:

- Friday, Oct. 1—In the United States: Missouri (Missouri day).
- Monday, Oct. 4—Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Egypt, Honduras, New South Wales, Palestine, South Africa, Turkey, Western Australia.
- Tuesday, Oct. 5—Austria, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Romania, Russian Empire, East Africa, Portuguese West Africa.
- Wednesday, Oct. 6—India.
- Saturday, Oct. 9—Cuba, Cuba, South Africa.
- Monday, Oct. 11—Brazil (State of Sergipe), Hong Kong.
- Tuesday, Oct. 12 (Columbus day)—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay.
- In the United States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia; also in the Territory of Porto Rico.
- Thursday, Oct. 14—Don Republic, Mauritius, North Russia, South Russia, Siberia, Ukraine, in the United States: Alabama.
- Sunday, Oct. 17—Japan.
- Monday, Oct. 18—Alaska.
- Wednesday, Oct. 20—China, Dutch East Indies.
- Thursday, Oct. 21—Western Australia.
- Sunday, Oct. 24—Brazil (State of Sergipe), India, Morocco, New Zealand.
- Monday, Oct. 25—India, Morocco, New Zealand.
- Tuesday, Oct. 26—India.
- Wednesday, Oct. 27—India.
- Thursday, Oct. 28—Czechoslovakia, Venezuela.
- Saturday, Oct. 30—Dutch East Indies.
- Sunday, Oct. 31—Japan. In the United States: Nevada.

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FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Children's Ribbed Vests, Pants and Union Suits, sizes 3 to 18 years, perfect fitting garments that are sure to give satisfactory service—Price range 75c to \$3.25, according to size and quality.
Women's Munswingwear, Vests, Pants and Union Suits, in light, medium and heavy weight, regular and extra large sizes—Price range \$1.50 to \$4.50, according to size and quality.

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These we show in Vests, Pants and Union Suits, cotton and wool—Carter's have every essential of quality, fit and wear, demanded by those who know the best underwear—Price range \$1.65 to \$3.00, according to style and quality.

The Porteous & Mitchell Co.

Turin is the Detroit of Italy. In the recent industrial troubles, factories are reported to have been seized by workmen in practically all parts of Italy; but it has been in Lombardy and Piedmont, the industrial divisions lying farthest north and farthest northwest in the peninsula—the seats of the important Italian metal industries—that the seizures have been most numerous. In these regions, in turn, the movement has been most pronounced in and about Turin, the principal city of the Piedmont and the Detroit of Italy; and in Milan, metropolis of the north and Italy's Fall River, Philadelphia and Schenectady rolled into one.

The emergence of Milan as the center of the industrial coup-d'etat recalls that since earliest times some sort of unrest has surged in the breasts of the Milanese. At times it has been merely the constructive restlessness that sought to place Milan further in the forefront of Italian cities. At other times it has been a rambling discontent, born of industrial ills or social propaganda, that has found its outlet in strikes, barricaded streets and bloodshed.

Lombardy and the Piedmont comprise the plains of the upper reaches of the great Po valley, the Alpine foothills, and the southern and eastern slopes of a large part of the Alps themselves. Milan, on a fine plain near the southern terminus of some of the most important of the Alpine passes, was a town of considerable importance even in the dim historic days of 222 B. C. When it was captured by the Romans. It was then as it is today, second city in point of population in Italy.

Blind horses are never known to make a mistake in their diet when grazing. Like all other horses, they are guided by the nostrils in the selection of proper food.

Catarhal Deafness May Be Overcome

If you have catarhal deafness or are even just a little hard of hearing or have head noises, get your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmat (double strength) and add to it a pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take one teaspoonful four times a day. This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Stopped nostrils should open, breathing becomes easy and the mucus stop dripping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Any one losing hearing or who has catarhal deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

We desire to announce the opening of our FLOWER SHOP, at 49 Franklin Street, Norwich, Conn., where you will find at all times everything of the best quality in the Florist Market.
Hoping to be favored with a call from you, either in "Cut Flowers," "Designs" or "Interior Decorating," with delivery service, we remain—truly yours,
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